

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—Below will be found the report, as copied from the London news-papers, of a most interesting debate on this most interesting subject. I, for my part, *know*, of myself, nothing at all of the matter; but, I must take it for granted, that LORD COCHRANE does know a great deal of the matter; and, as he offered to *prove*, at the bar of the House, the *truth* of all that he stated in his *resolution*, it seems to me, that news-paper editors ought to be very cautious how they accuse him of *bad motives*.—The COURIER news-paper, in speaking of the matter, has this passage:—"Lord COCHRANE, a Captain in the Royal Navy, brought forward a Naval Motion in the House of Commons yesterday, which we cannot characterize better than by saying, that it excited the indignation of every Member present, Sir Francis Burdett excepted.—Mr. CROKER, in a most spirited speech, frequently interrupted by loud cheering, replied to and refuted every part of Lord COCHRANE's statement. We need not add, that the motion was indignantly and decisively rejected."—Yes, it does appear, that Mr. CROKER's speech was "frequently interrupted by loud cheering;" but, my good friend, loud cheering is no *proof*; it is no *refutation* of a statement. Mr. TIERNEY was interrupted by loud cheering, when he made a speech against Mr. MADOX's motion about seat-selling, on the 11th of May, 1809; but, that did not invalidate Mr. Madox's statement. Mr. YORKE was interrupted by loud cheering, when he talked, on Mr. WARDLE's motion, about "a conspiracy against the House of Brunswick," and expressed his joy that the thing had assumed a "tangible shape;" but, it turned out, at last, that that cheering was no certain sign of the goodness of the cause of the cheered party. Which of the noisy, nasal, bombastical speeches of Pitt, predicting the overthrow of the French, was not received with "loud cheering" by the Honourable House? And, was any one of those predictions ever

fulfilled?—As to the "*loud cheering*," then, that was heard against my LORD COCHRANE's Resolution, we may, I trust, take the liberty to suppose, that it was worth nothing at all in the way of answer to his Lordship.—The motion was, we are told, "*indignantly and decidedly rejected*." So was Mr. MADOX's motion of the 11th May, 1809, though that Gentleman offered to bring to the bar of the Honourable House full proof of the truth of all that he alleged.—The rejection of the motion does not, then, amount to *proof* that its statements were false, or that its tendency was mischievous. A great many motions are rejected; that, for instance, for Catholic emancipation; but, are we hence to conclude, that they were *wrong*?—We are told, by this writer, that Mr. CROKER *replied to, and refuted*, every part of Lord COCHRANE's statement.—This, indeed, is something; and, if Lord COCHRANE's Resolution had consisted of *reasonings*, or of *abstract propositions*, it might have been possible for Mr. CROKER to *refute* it by his speech; but, my Lord COCHRANE's Resolution consists, as will be seen, principally, of a statement of *specific facts*; and, of course, was not to be *refuted* but by *specific facts*, and those facts, *proved* too.—Mr. CROKER *asserted*, indeed, as appears by the report, that all that Lord COCHRANE had stated was *false and libellous*; but, this was only *assertion*; *assertion* is no *proof*; it is no *refutation*; for, *refutation* means, *disproof of an alleged fact*, or the *overselling of an argument*.—In the Resolution of my Lord COCHRANE and the speech of Mr. CROKER we have *assertion against assertion*; and we are at full liberty to believe which of the two we think most worthy of credit, always bearing in mind, however, that the former offered to produce *proof*, at the bar of the House, of the truth of his *assertions*, and that the latter objected to the permitting of him to endeavour to produce that *proof*. My Lord COCHRANE was ready to put his *assertion* to the test of *proof*; Mr. CROKER seems to have been satisfied, that his *assertion* would stand

good without any such test.—Now, for my part, I am sorry that the motion was not adopted by the Honourable House; because, we should then have had before us the *refutation*, or the *confirmation*, of my Lord COCHRANE's statement. As the matter now stands, we have, really, *no refutation at all*, unless we are to look upon the *assertions* of Mr. CROKER as a great deal better than those of Lord COCHRANE; and, we are to bear in mind, that the assertions of the former were made merely in the way of *SPEECH*, while those of the latter are recorded in the Votes of the House, in distinct and *unsayable* propositions.—From the report of the debate, Mr. CALCRAFT seems to have taken a very active part against the motion. His words, as reported in the *COURIER*, are these:—

“Mr. CALCRAFT bore testimony to the Regulations according to which the payment of Wages and Prize-money was conducted. They were, he could say from his own personal experience in applying for others, carried into effect with great punctuality and precision. The Noble Lord's Resolutions, he believed in his heart, were calculated to *do more mischief than almost any other's that could be framed*; and the time which he chose to bring them forward, at the end of the Session, made them still more dangerous. The Honourable Baronet had admitted, that he knew little of the subject; and he was confident that if the Hon. Baronet had but read them, he would not have given them his support. The Hon. Member had, indeed, spoke with warmth, but he had spoken with clearness, with propriety, and with effect. It was impossible to read one of the Resolutions, which ascribed our late losses to the decayed and heartless state of our crews—not to the superiority of the enemy's ships, and weight of metal—without the strongest emotions of indignation: and when he considered that it came from a Noble Lord, who owed all his distinction to those decayed and heartless seamen, he felt himself justified in calling it a *libel of the very worst kind*. It was an unfounded attack upon the honour and valour of our officers and crews. The Resolutions were, indeed, a tissue of groundless assertions, and might be justly considered as so many gross reflections and libels upon the character and glory of the Navy.”—Now, really, I do not understand this.—If the allegations in the Resolution were *false*,

and *grossly false*, what possible mischief could they do? The sailors would, of course, *know* them to be false, and, though they might do harm to the reputation of the mover, they could do no harm to any body else. They could not tend to cause disaffection in the navy, because the officers and the sailors would *know* them to be false, and knowing them to be so *grossly false* they would only treat the mover with the contempt that a dealer in falsehood deserved.—What mischief, then, could they possibly do, if false?—If *true*, what mischief? Why, by inflaming discontents. But, if that were to be looked upon, in such a case, as a valid objection, what *petition* would escape censure, if it complained of any *abuse*? The petitioner, upon this principle, must always be accused of a *mischievous* act; because his petition, as far as it was known, must tend to inflame discontent; and thus would the only poor right which the Whigs left the people, at the Revolution, be totally destroyed; the *right of praying* for redress!—Mr. CALCRAFT appears to have been filled with indignation at hearing the capture of our frigates by the Americans ascribed to any other cause than the *weight of metal* and *number of guns*.—Why, the Americans assert, that they had *no superiority in these respects*; and, I should, I must confess, like to see their assertions *disproved* by something worthy of the name of *proof*.—There is, in this case too, *assertion against assertion*, but, we see nothing in the way of *proof*. In the case of the sloop of war taken by a Yankee sloop of war, I have never seen it even *asserted*, that ours was the weakest vessel.—Had we not better, then, endeavour to make out the *proof* of the *American superiority in point of strength*? At least, I think we should do this, before we hasten to conclusions so hostile to the statements of my Lord Cochrane; before we call those statements *libels of the worst kind*.—And, how is the statement *libellous*? Whom does it *libel*? Whom does it calumniate? Nobody, that I can discover. Its professed object is to obtain good for the seamen of the Royal Navy; and, surely, it says no harm of either officers or men; unless it be to say harm of a man to say, that, owing to long and arduous exertions in his country's service, he is *worn out*.—As to Lord COCHRANE's *owing all his distinction to the seamen*, will not this apply to Lord ST. VINCENT and Lord WELLINGTON? If nothing of this distinction is to

be ascribed to my Lord COCHRANE's genius and courage, why is any thing to be ascribed to those qualities in Lord Wellington? Mr. CALCRAFT will hardly deny, that Lord Cochrane's successes are ascribable to the same cause as the successes of other commanders.—However, let it be so, for the sake of the argument, and then we shall be pleased with that feeling in his Lordship, which looks so much like gratitude, and which has prompted him to endeavour to do something for those, who have, at least, been his *companions* in success.—But, after all, why accuse my Lord Cochrane of uttering *libels*?—This is so stale an accusation; it has so long been applied to the statements of every one, who has any complaint to make against the government, that it, now-a-days, passes for little or nothing. Let the statements head by head, be *disproved*, and then call them *libels*, or what you please; but, until disproved, until the prayer of the maker of the statements to submit them to proof be granted, we, surely, ought not to call them *libels*, more especially as they speak evil of nobody belonging to the navy.—They do, indeed, speak ill of some persons, who use *borough influence*; but, my Lord COCHRANE, if permitted, pledges to *prove the truth* of what he says in this respect; and, if he be not permitted to endeavour to give such proof, in the name of candour, let him not be called a *libeller*.—In no part of this resolution is any ill said of *any part of the navy*, and, it is curious to see the *twist* that is given to the whole thing. The accusations of Lord COCHRANE are not against the *sailors* or their *officers*, but against *divers branches of the government*; but, the speeches of his opponents would seem to imply, that his resolution attacked the *navy* and *only the navy*.—And, the vile press, for the far greater part, has *suppressed the resolution*, while it has given currency to the *speeches*. This has been the conduct pursued both by the *COURIER* and the *CHRONICLE*; by the leading prints of both the political factions.—Let us hope, however, that the subject will be revived as soon as possible; for it is one of the greatest importance.

Want of time compels me to postpone my answer to Mr. FORDHAM, and my remarks on the *illuminating news from Spain*.

W. COBBETT.

Mr. Fordham's Letter on the Subject of the Trinity.

SIR,—I am glad that your notice of the Trinity has excited attention, because it has, at least, given rise to sentiments which regard the rights of man. I do not intend to make a long preface about irrelative points. Whether you are a Churchman or a Pagan; whether your motives are selfish or benevolent; I will not inquire into, because they do not, as you observe, affect the argument of the case. At the same time, your reflections upon the Unitarians, when you say, they would join in stoning him to death, who should deny the fact of the resurrection, is equally unfair on your part. I will now proceed to two principal points, which I will treat as concisely as I am able. The first, which is the main subject, respects the repeal of the law. To this repeal you object as *partial*. You say, "you can see no reason for this favour to one particular sect." But I beg leave to observe, that your statement is not accurate; the favour is not confined to one particular sect, it extends to every description of persons, to Atheists, Deists, and Mahometans, as much as to Unitarians, for all may alike preach against the Trinity upon the repeal of this law. *As far therefore as the repeal of this law is concerned, and this is the alone subject before us now, the benefit which will result from it is common to all men without distinction.* Now this is one point; there is another point in which you contend that this law ought not to be repealed, "*unless a law is passed to remove for ever all penalties for writing or speaking on the subject of religion.*" In the first place, as far as I myself am concerned, I would, *if I could*, pass a law which should authorize all persons to write and speak *whatever they please*, either for or against religion, as being, in my opinion, the right of every man; at the same time, I would repeal this present law alone, if I could not pass the general one. If you carry your principle home, it will paralyse all human efforts at once. There never was a man who *could do all he wanted to do at once*; the grandest efforts have been accomplished by short and regular steps. By this all-grasping principle, you ought not, I presume, to repeal *any* bad law, unless *all* the bad laws that exist, without the exception of *one*, were repealed at once and for ever, or unless the whole Constitution is at once restored in perfection. I say this appears to me to be the fair extent of your principle. On the contrary, I

would say, here is a bad law, repeal it; as soon as this is repealed, I go again, and say, here is another bad law, repeal this; and so on as far as I *can* proceed; thus I shall gain the whole, by gaining the parts which constitute the whole. If not, the parts which I have obtained are so much nearer the end of my journey. The second point is of a very different kind, but I think equally untenable. You say "I cannot, and I will not, *separate* the Scriptures into *false* and *true*. It is, and it must be, *all of a piece*." This is a singular assertion, and violates the common sense of mankind. Why should the Bible be treated in a manner in which we should not think of treating any other book, history, or publication whatever?—Some parts of profane history are rejected, while other parts are retained, according to the evidence; one column of a newspaper is authentic, another column contains a forgery, according to the evidence; yet they are both in the same newspaper; and thus, in like manner, one part of the Bible may be proved to be a forgery, while other parts are proved to be an authentic narrative of facts. I do not now say what part is true, and what is false; this would be totally irrelative; but I oppose your position, that the Scriptures "*must be all of a piece*."—I never knew, or read of, any Infidel who did not make this distinction. They all believe that such a man as Jesus existed, and, in your own words, "was killed in a most barbarous manner by those thieves of Jews," and yet they reject the miracles, because they think the evidence will support the first, and will reject the second; thus they separate the Scriptures into *false* and *true*. So the Unitarians think the evidence will reject the incarnation, and retain the resurrection; and so Trinitarians and Churchmen reject the Apocrypha, and retain the rest. Every thing must stand or fall upon evidence, and I see no reason why the Scriptures, more than any other book, "*must be all of a piece*."—If you think these remarks worthy a corner in your Register, which I certainly consider as a very useful argumentative publication, you will oblige me by their insertion.

I remain your's sincerely,

G. G. FORDHAM.

London, July 4th, 1813.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

Lord Cochrane rose in pursuance of his notice, to call the attention of the House to

the present state of the navy. He would not long trespass on the attention of the House. In order to place before them in a clear and perspicuous manner his sentiments upon this most important subject, he had embodied them in a Resolution, which Members would have an opportunity of pursuing, and weighing with due deliberation during the period of adjournment, and the truth of which they would thus have an opportunity of ascertaining. He could only say, that to the correctness of the facts which he should state, he could most fully pledge himself. He would then content himself with reading his Resolution, and should reserve whatever else he might have to offer to the House till he heard whether any objection should be made—an event which he did not anticipate, as he saw not upon what ground objection could arise.—The Noble Lord then read the following Resolution:

"That the honour of his Majesty's Crown, the glory and safety of the country, does in a great degree depend on the maintenance, especially in time of war, of an efficient Naval Establishment.—That during the late and present war with France, splendid victories have been gained by his Majesty's fleets and vessels of war, over a vast superiority in the number of guns and men, and in the weight of metal.—That these victories, gained under such circumstances, were obtained by the skill and intrepidity of the officers, and by the energy, zeal, and valour of the crews.—That during the present war with the United States of America, his Majesty's Naval Service has, in several instances, experienced defeat, in a manner, and to a degree, unforeseen and unexpected by this House, by the Admiralty, and by the country at large.—That the cause of these lamentable defeats is not any superiority possessed by the enemy, either in skill or valour, nor the well known difference in the weight of metal, which heretofore has been deemed unimportant; but arises chiefly from the decayed and heartless state of the crews of his Majesty's ships of war, compared with their former energy and zeal—and compared, on the other hand, with the freshness and vigour of the crews of the enemy.—That it is an indisputable fact, that long and unlimited confinement to a ship, as well as to any other particular spot, and especially when accompanied with the diet necessarily that of ships of war, and a deprivation of the usual recreations of man, seldom fails to

produce a rapid decay of the physical powers—the natural parent, in such cases, of despondency of mind.—That the late and present war against France (including a short interval of peace, in which the navy was not paid off) have lasted upwards of twenty years, and that a new naval war has recently commenced.—That the duration of the term of service in his Majesty's navy is absolutely without any limitation; and that there is no mode provided for by law, for the fair and impartial discharging of men therefrom; and that, according to the present practice, decay, disease, incurable wounds, or death, can alone procure the release of any seaman, of whatever age, or whatever length of service.

—That seamen who have become wholly unfit for active service, are, in place of being discharged and rewarded, according to their merits and their sufferings, transferred to ships on harbour-duty, where they are placed under officers wholly unacquainted with their character and former conduct, who have no other means to estimate them, but on the scale of their remaining activity and bodily strength; where there is no distinction made between the former petty officer and the common seamen; between youth and age; and where those worn-out and wounded seamen, who have spent the best part of their lives, or have lost their health in the service of their country, have to perform a duty more laborious than that of the convict felons in the dock-yards; and with this remarkable distinction, that the labours of the latter have a known termination.

—That though the seamen, thus transferred, and thus employed, have all been invalided, they are permitted to re-enter ships of war on actual service; and, that such is the nature of the harbour-duty, that many, in order to escape from it, do so re-enter; there being no limitation as to the number of times of their being invalided, or that of their re-entering.—That to obtain a discharge from the navy, by purchase, the sum of eighty pounds sterling is required by the Admiralty, which, together with other expenses, amounts to twenty times the original bounty, and is equal to all that a seaman can save, with the most rigid economy, during the average period in which he is capable of service; that this sum is demanded alike from men of all ages and of all lengths of servitude; from those pensioned for wounds, and also from those invalided for harbour duty; thus converting the funds of Greenwich and

the reward of former services into a means of recruiting the Navy; that such is the horror which seamen have of this useless prolongation of their captivity, that those who are able, in order to escape from it, actually return into the hands of Government all those fruits of their toil which, formerly, they looked to as the means of some little comfort in their old age.—That besides these capital grievances, tending to perpetuate the impress service, there are others worthy the serious attention of this House. That the petty officers and seamen on board of His Majesty's ships and vessels of war, though absent on foreign stations for many years, receive no wages until their return home, and are of course deprived of the comforts which those wages paid at short intervals, would procure them; that this is now more severely felt, owing to the recent practice of postponing declarations of war until long after the war has been actually begun; by which means the Navy is deprived under the name of Droits, of the first fruits and greatest proportion of the prize money to which they have heretofore been entitled; and thus, and by the exactions of the Courts of Admiralty, the proportion of captures which at last devolves to the Navy is much too small to produce those effects which formerly were so beneficial to the country; that while their wages are withheld from them abroad, when paid at home, which, to prevent desertion, usually takes place on the day before they sail out again, having no opportunity to go on shore, they are compelled to buy slops of Jews on board, or receive them from Government at 15 per Cent higher than their acknowledged value; and being paid in Bank-notes, they are naturally induced to exchange them for money current in other countries, and which it is notorious that they do at an enormous loss; that the recovery of the pay and prize money by the widows, children, or relatives of seamen, is rendered as difficult as possible; and finally, the regulations with regard to passing of the examination requisite, previous to an admission to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital, subject the disabled seaman to so many difficulties, and to such long delays, that in numerous cases, he is compelled to beg his way in the pursuit of a boon, the amount of which, even in event of the loss of both eyes, or of both arms, does not equal that of the common board wages of a footman.—That one of the best and strongest motives to meritorious conduct in military and naval men, is the

prospect of promotion, while such promotion is, at the same time, free of additional expense to the nation; but that in the British naval service, this powerful and honourable incitement has ceased to exist, seeing that the means of rewarding merit has been almost wholly withdrawn from Naval Commanders in Chief under whose inspection services are performed; in fact it is a matter of perfect notoriety, that it has become next to impossible for a meritorious subordinate petty officer or seaman to rise to the rank of Lieutenant; that in scarcely any instance promotion or employment is now to be obtained in the Navy, through any other means than what is called Parliamentary interest—that is, the corrupt influence of Boroughs.—That owing to these causes, chiefly, the crews of His Majesty's ships of war, have, in general, become in a very considerable degree worn out and disheartened, and inadequate to the performance, with their wonted energy and effect, of those arduous duties which belong to the Naval service; and that hence has arisen by slow and imperceptible degrees, the enormous augmentation of our ships and men, while the Naval force of our enemies is actually much less than in former years.—That as a remedy for this alarming national evil, it is absolutely necessary that the grievances of the Navy, some of which only have been recited above, should be redressed; that a limitation of the duration of service should be adopted, accompanied with the certainty of a suitable reward, not subject to any of the effects of partiality, and that measures should be taken to cause the comfortable situations in the ordinary of the dock-yards; the places of porters, messengers, &c. &c. in and about the offices belonging to the sea service, the Under Wardens of the Naval Forests, &c. to be bestowed on meritorious decayed Petty Officers and seamen, instead of being, as they now generally are, the wages of corruption in Borough elections.—That this House, convinced that a decrease of energy of character cannot be compensated by an augmentation of the number of ships, guns, and men, which is, at the same time, a grievous pecuniary burden to the country, will, at an early period next Session, institute an inquiry by Special Committee, or otherwise, into the matters above stated, and particularly with a view to dispensing suitable rewards to seamen; that they will investigate the state of the fund of Greenwich Hospital, and ascertain whether it is necessary to apply the Droits of the Admi-

ralty, and the Droits of the Crown, as the natural first means of compensation to those who have acquired them by their valour, their privations and their sufferings."

Sir Francis Burdett seconded the Resolution, and on the question having been put from the chair,

Mr. Croker said, he should think himself wanting in duty to the House, if he did not at once assure them, that except the very opening of the Resolution which had just been read from the Chair, there was not one statement which was not unfounded in fact, or exaggerated in the highest degree. (*Hear, hear.*)—He had only to lament that the Noble Lord had not brought forward this subject at an earlier period of the Session, so that his statements might have been refuted in a manner more decided, although perhaps not more satisfactorily than they would be on the present occasion. He was surprised that the Noble Lord should have ventured to submit to the House a Resolution bearing upon its face such evident marks of its own falsehood—a Resolution, so replete as it was with the most unfounded calumny, and with such distortion of facts—who but the Noble Lord would have ever dreamed of such an insinuation as that the late victories gained by the American Navy over the British Flag had been attributable, not to the inequality of force, but to the misconduct and pusillanimity of our sailors?—(*Hear, hear.*)—What! he would ask, was the crew of the *Java* dispirited when she was taken?—(*Hear.*)—When the *Macedonian* was taken, was her crew sunk in apathy and broken-hearted?—(*Hear, hear.*)—So far from this being the case, he could state from his own knowledge, that in the latter part of the actions in which these vessels were engaged, and in which they had fought with so much honour to themselves, and so much glory to the British name, when almost all hopes had failed, their spirit and valour still remained unsubdued; and instead, as the Noble Lord would have the House to believe, sinking amidst the weight of their misfortunes, they cheered each other, with reiterated shouts of encouragement; and those cheers invariably commenced amongst the wounded in the cockpit! Did this, he would demand of the Noble Lord, shew any thing like a crew disheartened? Did this shew a British sailor to be aught but what he had ever proved himself to be? Did this tend to tarnish, or to diminish the

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lustre which had ever attended the career of the British Navy?—(*Hear, hear.*)—With these facts before the House and the country, was he not authorized to call upon the Noble Lord to state, how he could presume to ask the House to vote for his Resolution? Another fact he would state, which he supposed the Noble Lord would construe into a new proof of the apathetical and disheartened state of our sailors. That to which he alluded was the conduct of John Humble, the boatswain of the *Java*, who, it would be seen on his examination before a Court-Martial, amongst other facts, stated, that having had his arm carried away, he went below to the surgeon, and, having had the stump “put to rights,” as he termed it, by having the tourniquet applied to it, returned to the deck and cheered the boarders with his pipe.—(*Hear, hear.*)—Was this a proof of any diminution of British valour, or of a falling off in the character and spirit of those brave men, who, until libelled and blown upon by the Noble Lord, had stood above the most distant imputation of misconduct?—In the same degree as this part of the resolution of the Noble Lord was incorrect, so was all the rest. With respect to the fact stated, of 80*l.* being demanded for the discharge of every seaman from the navy, nothing could be more unfounded. The truth was, that 80*l.* certainly was demanded for the discharge of an able seaman; but in proportion as the ability and usefulness of the man diminished, so did the sum required for his discharge. For instance, an ordinary seaman paid but 60*l.* and a landman but 40*l.*; and if these men became invalided, and were only employed in harbour duty, this demand was diminished one half. And again, where they were unfit for service, they were not alone discharged without fee, but received a pension for the remainder of their lives.—(*Hear.*)—If the sailors in His Majesty’s service were not heart-broken before, the base libel which the Noble Lord had that day attempted to throw on their character and their honour, was sufficient to effect that object, had the Noble Lord maintained so much authority over them as he did in former times—a circumstance which, happily there was much reason to doubt. The Noble Lord had talked also of corruption, and had said, that motions could only be obtained by means of corruption and Parliamentary influence. He would ask the Noble Lord, if his promotion was the effect of corruption?—

(*hear, hear, hear.*)—Was the red ribbon which was given to him, for the first time to a man of his rank, the effect of Parliamentary influence?—(*hear, hear!*)—And was the promotion of many other men who he could name, if it would not be in some degree invidious, to be attributed to such an unworthy cause? It was easy, however, for the Noble Lord to talk in generals, but let him name who had received the wages of corruption, or who had given them—(*Hear, hear!*) The Right Honourable Gentleman having made some further reprobatory comments upon the resolution of the Noble Lord, concluded by expressing a hope that if the Noble Lord dared to press it to a division, that the House would leave him in such a minority as would prove the indignation with which it was regarded by the House.

Mr. Lockhart entreated the Noble Lord to withdraw a Resolution so inconsistent with the character which his Lordship had always borne, and so hostile to every feeling which the House had ever entertained towards the British navy.

Sir F. Burdett thought there was sufficient reason stated by the Noble Lord for an inquiry, and the very doubts which were urged by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Croker) proved to him most strongly the necessity of that inquiry. He would agree that the period of the Session at which the matter had been brought forward was too advanced, yet if the Resolution was rejected now, he hoped the Noble Lord would renew the subject at an early part of the ensuing Session. He would not, however, advise the Noble Lord to withdraw his Resolution after the manner in which it had been stigmatized by the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Croker).

Mr. Rose in the fullest manner denied all that had been advanced by the Noble Lord, with respect either to the difficulty of sailors receiving their pay or their prize money.

Mr. Calcraft, in terms of great animation, complimented Mr. Croker on the speech which he had made, and observed, that the Resolution of the Noble Lord was calculated to do more mischief in the British navy, than any other plan which could be devised. The Hon. Gentleman then defended the character of the British sailors with becoming zeal and energy, and concluded by expressing a hope, that the Resolution would meet in that House the fate it so eminently deserved.

Mr. Wrottesley bore testimony to the facility afforded in the naval public offices.

Mr. Staniforth opposed the Resolution.

Lord Cochrane replied. He said he was not displeased at the warmth with which his proposition had been met. It certainly would be injurious to no one, except to the feelings of certain Members of that House. The Right Hon. Secretary had met his statements with individual instances of gallantry. The existence of these he did not deny; but he asserted, that the physical power of our seamen was decreasing, partly from the length of the war, and partly the system of Harbour Duty, established in 1803. He had heard that the system was about to be changed; and he should be happy to hear from the Right Hon. Secretary that such was the fact. The Right Hon. Secretary had challenged him to shew an instance of an officer having purchased his discharge from such service. He would name a Mr. Ford, who had served with him in the *Imperieuse*, who had done so; and Nelson, his cockswain of that vessel, had been placed in that service, and had returned to him; and another person of the name of Farley, of the *Leda*, had three times left that degrading service, and had each time returned to him, and died with him, completely worn out in the service. These were facts which he was prepared to prove at the bar, as he was all those which had been denied with so much warmth by the Right Hon. Secretary. To shew farther that the crews of British ships of war were unequal to themselves heretofore, he would relate what was the opinion of a person not at all likely to be disaffected to the order of things—he was the son of a Bishop: he had taken an American privateer, the crew of which consisted of only 130 men, and he had declared, that he would rather have them than his own crew, consisting of 240. If the Right Honourable Secretary doubted this fact, he might inquire, and he would easily verify it. The Noble Lord had heard that the sailors taken prisoners by the Americans, had been found running away into the back settlements; that forty of them had been brought back by force, and that from the manifestation of this propensity, the exchange of prisoners had been broken off. The lateness of the period at which he had brought forward his Resolution had been complained of. He did intend to bring in a Bill to limit the term of service, but circumstances had prevented him; but he would carry his intention into effect in the next Session. With respect to Parliamentary influence, the Right Hon. Secretary had asked, whether he had found it of

service to himself in his profession? He certainly had not, because he had never prostituted his vote for that purpose; but he had no doubt others had found that influence of great avail. When he again brought forward the subject, he should prove all the facts he had adduced, and he hoped so much ignorance of the subject would not then be found to prevail.

Mr. Croker replied to the questions put by Lord Cochrane, that the Government had at all times been very watchful over the Harbour Duty, but that it had not taken any new steps since the suggestions of the Noble Lord. He had never heard of any disposition in the seamen, taken by the Americans, to run away to the back settlements; nor of forty men being brought back by force. The exchange of prisoners was broken off, in consequence of some wrong done to the British seamen, and not in consequence of any fault of theirs.

The Resolution was then negatived without a division.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SPANISH WAR.

LONDON EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE,

Saturday, July 3, 1813.

Downing-street, July 3.—Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Salvatierra, June 22, and Irunzun, June 24, 1813.

My Lord,—The enemy's army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major-General of the army, took up a position, on the night of the 19th instant, in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Arlanzon, and extended from thence across the valley of Zadora, in front of the village of Arunéz. They occupied with the right of the centre a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and the right of their army was stationed near Vittoria, and was destined to defend the passages of the river Zadora, in the neighbourhood of that city. They had a reserve, in rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha. The nature of the country through which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns, and we



halted on the 20th in order to close them up, and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary: I reconnoitered the enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning, if they should still remain in it. We accordingly attacked the enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the Allied Army, under my command, gained a complete victory; having driven them from all their positions, having taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners. The operations of the day commenced by Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength. He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division, under General Murillo; the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between his main body, on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The enemy, however, soon discovered the importance of the heights, and reinforced the troops there to such an extent, as that Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill was obliged to detach, first, the 71st regiment, and the light infantry battalion of Major-General Walker's brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, and successively other troops, to the same point; and the Allies not only gained, but maintained possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to retake them. The contest here, however, was very severe, and the loss sustained considerable. General Murillo was wounded, but remained in the field; and I am concerned to have to report, that the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him His Majesty has lost an officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived he would have rendered the most important services to his country. Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadora, at La Puebla, and the defile formed by the heights and the river Zadora; and attacked and gained possession of the village of Sabijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's line, which the enemy

made repeated attempts to regain. The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the river Bayas at as early an hour as I had expected, and it was late before I knew that the column composed of the 3d and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived at the station appointed for them. The 4th and light divisions, however, passed the Zadora immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Sabijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Nanclaus, and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puentes; and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendonza, and the 3d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the Earl of Dalhousie. These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the enemy's centre was placed, while Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sabijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment in the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order towards Vittoria. Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground. In the mean time, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the first and fifth divisions and General Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and Generals Bock's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence on Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Colonel Longa; and General Giron, who had been detached to the left under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduna, marched that morning from thence, so as to be in the field in readiness to support Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham, if his support had been required. The enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilboa, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Major. Both Gamarra and Abechuchó were strongly occupied, as têtes-de-pont to

the bridges over the Zadora at these places. Brigadier-General Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Colonel Longa, with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major-General Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry, under the command of Major-General Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these troops. Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham reports, that in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th cacadores particularly distinguished themselves. Colonel Longa being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor. As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Major was most gallantly stormed and carried by Brigadier-General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon. The Lieutenant-General then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco with the first division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Captain Dubourdieu's brigade, and Captain Ramsay's troop of horse artillery, and, under cover of this fire, Col. Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge: this attack was supported by General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry. During the operation at Abechuco, the enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village of Gamarra Major, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under the command of Major-General Oswald. The enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadora, two divisions of infantry in reserve, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's centre and left had driven them through Vittoria. The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark. The movement of the troops under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pamplona; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of

time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole, therefore, of the latter, which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions, taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their first position on Aruney and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had, were taken, close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer only. The army under Joseph Buonaparté consisted of the whole of the armies of the South and of the Centre, and of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. General Foix's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilboa; and General Clausel, who commands the army of the North, was near Logrono, with one division of the army of Portugal, commanded by General Topin, and General Vandermassen's division of the army of the North. The 6th division of the Allied Army, under Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina del Pomar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores. I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the General Officers, officers, and soldiers of the army in this action. Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill speaks highly of the conduct of General Murillo, and the Spanish troops under his command, and of that of Lieut.-General the Hon. W. Stewart and the Conde d'Amarante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. O'Callaghan, who maintained the village of Sabijana de Alava against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it, and that of Lieut.-Colonel Brooke, of the Adjutant-General's department, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Abercromby, of the Quarter-Master-General's department. It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of these respective divisions of Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-General Charles Baron Alten. These troops advanced in echelons of regiments, in two, and occasionally three lines; and the Portuguese troops, in the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Brigadier-General Power and Colonel Stubbs, led the march with a steadiness and gallantry never before surpassed on any occasion. Major-

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General the Hon. C. Colville's brigade of the 3d division was seriously attacked, in its advance, by a very superior force, well formed, which it drove in, supported by General Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, commanded by Colonel Grant, of the 82d. These officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves. Major-Gen. Vandeleur's brigade of the light division was, during the advance upon Vittoria, detached to the support of the 7th division, and Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie has reported most favourably of its conduct. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Col. Delancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and from Lieut.-Col. Bouverie, of the Adjutant-General's department, and from the officers of his personal staff, and from the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Upton, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Major Hope, Assistant Adjutant, with the 1st division; and Major-General Oswald reports the same of Lieut.-Colonel Berkeley, of the Adjutant-General's department, and Lieut.-Colonel Gomm, of the Quarter-Master-General's department. I am particularly indebted to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, for the manner in which they have respectively conducted the service intrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle; as likewise to Marshal Sir William Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations. I must not omit to mention, likewise, the conduct of General Giron, who commands the Gallician army, who made a forced march from Orduna, and was actually on the ground in readiness to support Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham. I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your Lordship to the conduct of the Quarter-Master-General, Major-Gen. George Murray, who, in the late operations, and in the battle of the 21st instant, has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to Lord Aylmer, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, and to the officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's departments respectively, and to Lieut.-Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and the officers of my personal Staff, and to Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Fletcher, and the officers of the Royal Engineers. Colonel his Serene Highness

the Hereditary Prince of Orange was in the field as my Aid-de-camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence. Mareschal del Campo Don Luis Wimpfen, and the Inspector-General Don Thomas O'Donoju, and the officers of the Staff of the Spanish army, have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations; and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct, as likewise with that of Mareschal del Campo Don Miguel de Alava, and of the Brigadier-General Don Joseph O'Lawlor, who have been so long and so usefully employed with me. The artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieut.-Colonel Dickson, and was well served, and the army is particularly indebted to that corps. The nature of the ground did not allow of the cavalry being generally engaged, but the general officers, commanding the several brigades, kept the troops under their command respectively close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the enemy after they had been driven through Vittoria. I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-camp, Captain Fremantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection: he will have the honour of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's baton of a Marshal of France, taken by the 87th regiment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations, and a return of the ordnance and ammunition captured in the action of the 21st inst.

Abstract of Loss from June 12 to 21.

BRITISH—2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

PORTUGUESE—3 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

On the 21st.

Total British Loss.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 460 rank and file, 98 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 40 captains, 87 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 5 staff, 123 serjeants, 13 drummers, 2,504 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

Total Portuguese Loss.—3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 8 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 138 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 16 captains, 10 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 2 staff, 35 serjeants, 1 drummer, 811 rank and file, wounded.

Total Spanish Loss.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants,

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894K
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85 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 453 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 captains, 14 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 serjeants, 5 drummers, 683 rank and file, 93 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 59 captains, 103 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 7 staff, 153 serjeants, 14 drummers, 3,768 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

N. B. 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 263 rank and file, have been returned missing by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese; it is supposed that the greater number of them lost their regiments in the course of the night, and that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(Signed) AYLMER, Dep.-Adj.-Gen.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

British.

11th Light Dragoons. Lieut. the Hon. G. Thellusson, attached to the 16th Light Dragoons.—12th Ditto. Cornet Hammond.—18th Hussars. Capt. Turing.—4th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Thorn, Adj. Barker.—5th Foot. Capt. Adams, Ensign Bolton.—47th Foot, 2d Batt. Lieut. Harley, Lieut. Hill.—51st Foot. Lieut. Percy.—52 Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Curry.—68th Foot. Capt. Anderson, Ensign Parvin.—71st Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Col. Hon. H. Cadogan, Capt. Hall, Lieut. C. McKensey.—82d Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Carrol.—83d Foot, 2d Batt. Lieut. Bloxham, Lieut. Lindsay.—87th Foot, 2d Batt. Ensign Greedy.—95th Foot, 3d Batt. Lieut. L. Campbell.—94th Foot, 1st Batt. Volunteer Eurlight.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

British.—From 12th to 19th June.

3d Dragoons. Capt. Sitwell, severely.—25th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Haggup, ditto.—Brunswick Oels. Lieut. Meger, ditto.—1st Royal Scot. Volunteers W. Dobbs and S. Miller, slightly; T. Suthrill, severely.—23d Fusileers. Lieut. Sedly, severely.

On the 21st of June.

General Staff. Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Colville, slightly; Major the Marquess of Tweeddale, 44th regiment, A. Q. M. G. ditto; Capt. T. H. Brown, 23d Fusileers, D. A. A. G. ditto; Capt. Hay, 1st Royal Scots, Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Hay, severely; Capt. Bringhurst, 1st Dragoon Guards, Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Fane, slightly; Capt. Hay, Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Brisbane, ditto; Capt. Webster, 9th Light Dragoons, Extra Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Long, ditto; Capt. Woodyer, Royal Artillery, ditto.

3d Dragoon Guards. Lieut. W. Stewart, severely.—15th King's Hussars. Capt. Hencox, slightly; Lieut. the Hon. J. Finch, ditto.—16th Light Dragoons. Lieut. Arnold, ditto; Adj. Barra, ditto.—18th Hussars. Capt. R. Caw, severely (since dead); Cornet Forster, severely.—Royal Engineers. Lieut. Wright, slightly.—Royal Horse Artillery. Lieut. Swaby, severely.—1st Foot, 3d Batt. Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and Lieut. Glover, ditto; Lieuts. Armstrong, and Rae, slightly; Lieuts. McKellegane, and Cross, severely; Ensign Green, slightly.—4th Foot, 1st Batt. Captains Williamson, Kepping, Ward, and Edgel, severely; Lieut. Hopkins, slightly; Ensign McCrohan, severely.—5th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Bateman, ditto; Lieut. Bird, slightly;

Lieut. Higgins, severely; Lieut. Welch, very slightly; Lieut. Johnson, severely; Lieut. Galbraith, very slightly.—27th Foot, 3d Batt. Lieuts. Gordon, Wehr, and Hill.—28th Foot, 1st Batt. Major Patterson (Lieut.-Col.), Capt. Wilson, Capt. Bowles, Lieut. Wolf, Lieut. Morris, severely; Lieut. Gordon, slightly; Lieut. Irwing, severely; Lieut. Coen, Lieut. Burne, slightly; Lieut. Sweeney, Lieut. McDonnell, severely; Lieut. Clark, slightly; Lieut. R. Mitchell, severely; Lieut. Evans, slightly; Lieut. R. H. Mitchell, severely; Ensign Alexander, slightly; Ensign Burn, severely.—31st Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. Girdleston, ditto.—34th Foot, 2d Batt. Lieut. Ball, slightly; Lieut. Moggerige, severely; Lieut. Cairnes, slightly.—38th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. McGill, ditto; Ensign Curren, severely.—39th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Carthew, slightly; Capt. Walton, Capt. Hicks, severely; Lieuts. Mead, Crotty, and Reynolds, ditto; Lieuts. Spiers, and Baines, slightly.—40th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Ellis, Lieut. Gorman, and Ensign Fox, severely.—43d Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Duffey (Major), slightly; Lieut. Houlton, severely.—45th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut.-Col. Ridewood, Lieuts. Rennet, Little, and Ensign Edmonds, ditto.—47th Foot, 2d Batt. Captains Hodges and Parsons, slightly; Capt. Yates, severely; Lieut. Short, slightly.—50th Foot, 1st Batt. Captains A. Gordon and Gardiner, Lieuts. Bower and Turner, and Ensigns Williams and Reid, severely.—51st Foot. Ensign J. Campbell, slightly. 52 Foot, 1st Batt. Adj. Jones, severely.—57th Foot, 1st. Batt. Lieuts. Northey, Dix, and Frances, slightly.—59th Foot, 2d Batt. Lieut.-Col. Fane, Major Weir (Lieut.-Col.) Lieuts. McGregor, Mayne, Walker (since dead), Langley, and M'Pherson, severely; and Ensign Pyne, slightly.—60th Foot, 5th Batt. Capt. Franchiny, Lieut. Joyce, ditto.—66th Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. Nicholls, severely.—68th Foot, 2d Batt. Lieut.-Col. Johnson, and Capt. Gough, ditto; Capt. Read, Lieuts. Sorly and M'Kay, slightly; Ensigns Fawke, Ball, and Stretton, severely; Ensign Skene, slightly; Adj. Hinds, severely.—71st Foot, 1st Batt. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cothen, slightly; Capt. Read, severely; Capt. Pidgeon and Grant, and Lieut. Duff, slightly; Lieut. Fox, severely (since dead); Lieuts. Richards, M'Intyre, Toriaro, Campbell, and Commeline, severely; and Lieut. Cox, severely, and missing.—74th Foot. Capt. M'Queen, slightly; Capt. Ovens, Ensigns Hamilton and Shore, and Adj. White, severely.—82d Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut.-Col. Grant, Lieut. Derenzy, Lieut. Agnew, ditto.—83d Foot, 2d Batt. Major Widderington, ditto; Capt. Venables, Lieut. Smith, slightly; Lieut. Baldwin, severely.—87th Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. Vandeleur, O'Brien, and King; Lieuts. Higginson, and Mountgaret, ditto; Lieut. Dowling, Ensign Stafford, slightly.—88th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. M'Dermot, severely; Lieuts. Flood, Fitzpatrick, Faires, slightly; Ensign Sanders, severely.—94th Foot. Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Capt. Cairneross, Lieut. M'Arthur, ditto; Lieut. Cannon, slightly; Ensigns Stainton and Nairne; Adj. Jackson, severely.—95th Foot, 1st Batt. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cameron, severely; Lieuts. Cox, Hopwood, and Gairdner, ditto; Lieut. Lester, slightly.—95th Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. Jenkins, ditto.—Chasseurs Britanniques. Capt. Milliams, ditto; Lieut. Lenhart, severely.—1st Light Batt. King's German Legion. Lieut. Hedeman, slightly.—1st Foot, 3d Batt. Volunteer

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Dobbs, severely.—5th Foot, 1st Batt. Volunteer Rees, ditto.

NAMES OF THE PORTUGUESE OFFICERS.

Killed.—9th Regiment of the Line. Ensign Martinho C. Reyo, Dns. Joao Matiro.—16th Ditto. Capt. Lynch.—21st Ditto. Capts. M. V. Sequera, C. J. D'Aro; Lieut. J. Palmer.—6th Cacadores. Ensign A. Ozzorio.

Wounded.—Lieut. Col. Harding, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, severely; Capt. Fitzgerald, Brigade-Major, slightly.—3d Regiment of the Line. Capt. Smith, severely; Lieut. J. V. Cordor, slightly.—9th Ditto. Major Ross, Capts. J. M. J. Desoure, F. V. Boaz (since dead); G. Potter, Lieut. St. Martino, Querado; Ensigns T. J. Mesiell, I. L. Baieto, G. N. de Matos, and A. P. da Gema; Adj. M. S. Gomes.—11th Ditto. Major Donahoe, slightly; Capt. J. de Govie, ditto; Capt. G. Shipping, severely; Lieut. M. Saritos, ditto; Lieut. L. Pinto, Ensign J. A. Ribeiro, slightly; Ensign F. de Govia, severely.—15th Ditto. Major A. Campbell, ditto; Capt. B. Baptisto, slightly.—16th Ditto. Capt. M. J. Xavia, Ensign F. T. Penebra, ditto.—17th Ditto. A. Evage, ditto.—21st Ditto. Capts. S. Girnier, A. J. Soeras, D. Mechad; Lieuts. Galbrieth, and F. de Lima; Ensigns J. A. Pinto, T. de Rango, A. S. Loevas, J. P. de Cea, and J. de Oleveira.—23d Ditto. Major F. D. de Pod Azeo, severely; Capt. F. J. Pierio; Ensigns S. de Cunha, and J. Robeira, slightly.—4th Cacadores. Capt. M'Greggor, severely; Ensign Frazao, slightly.—7th Cacadores. Capt. T. Velente, ditto; Lieut. P. Pauls, severely; Lieut. F. Cezar, Ensign J. Carisoatoms, slightly.—8th Cacadores. Capt. A. Carlos, severely; Ensign Perrara, ditto.—11th Cacadores. Lieuts. A. R. da Sa, P. D. M. Pioroto, Ensign A. J. Vedal.

SPANISH.

Brig.-Gen. Pablo Murillo, severely wounded. The other Spanish Officers' names not ascertained.

(Signed) ALYMER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition, captured from the Enemy in the Action of the 21st of June, 1813.

Vittoria, June 23, 1813.

Brass Ordnance on Travelling Carriages.

28 twelve-pounder guns, 42 eight pounder guns, 43 four-pounder guns, 3 eight-inch howitzers, 20 six-inch howitzers, 3 four and 2 five-inch howitzers, 2 six-inch mortars.—Total 151.

Caissons—56 twelve-pounder guns, 76 eight-pounder guns, 68 four-pounder guns, 7 eight-inch howitzers, 54 six-inch howitzers, 5 four and 2 five-inch howitzers, 149 small arm ammunition.—Total 415.

Rounds of Ammunition—1,936 twelve-pounder guns, 5,424 eight-pounder guns, 3,434 four-pounder guns, 97 eight-inch howitzers, 3,358 six-inch howitzers.—Total 14,249.

1,973,400 musket-ball cartridges, 40,668 lb. of gunpowder, 56 forage waggons, 44 forge waggons.

R. D. HENAGAN, Commissary Royal Artillery.
A. DICKSON, Lieut.-Col. commanding Artillery.

Irunzun, June 24.

My Lord,—The departure of Captain Fremantle having been delayed till this day, by the necessity of making up the re-

turns, I have to report to your Lordship, that we have continued to pursue the enemy, whose rear reached Pamplona this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads; and this day the advanced guard, consisting of Major-General Victor Baron Alten's brigade, and the 1st and 3d battalions of the 95th regiment, and Major Ross's troop of horse artillery, took from them the remaining gun they had. They have entered Pamplona, therefore, with one howitzer only. General Clausel, who had under his command that part of the Army of the North, and one division of the Army of Portugal which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 23d, when he heard of the action of the preceding day, and finding there the 6th division, which had just arrived under the command of Major-Gen. the Hon. E. Pakenham, he retired upon la Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro. It is probable that the enemy will continue their retreat into France. I have detached Gen. Giron with the Gallician Army in pursuit of the convoy which moved from Vittoria on the morning of the 20th, which I hope he will overtake before it reaches Bayonne.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 3.

(Transmitted by Lord Keith.)

His Majesty's ship Surveillante, at anchor off Castro, June 25, 1813.

My Lord,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the supplies of the garrison of Castro de Urdeales having been cut off by His Majesty's cruisers on this coast, and the total want of meat, obliged the commanding officer to evacuate the castle on the 22d instant, and retire to Santona. The Sparrow heaving in sight at the same moment, obliged the Commandant to do this so precipitately, as to prevent his destroying his artillery and powder, or doing any mischief to the castle itself. Captain Taylor very properly immediately garrisoned the castle, and this day we have had a party of the army under General Mendizabel. I am sorry to say, five-sixths of this town is in ruins, and that the dreadful barbarities committed by the French-Italian troops, as detailed by the few surviving old women, are too shocking to be made the subject of a public letter: nor was the carnage confined to the evening of the storm alone.—The inhabitants

who fled are now returning, but misery and poverty are at an acmé. Fourteen of the savage authors of these excesses were taken in Bilbao, since the evacuation, and were deservedly put to death. I have now the pleasure of saying, that the whole line of coast from Guearia to Santonia is evacuated by the enemy.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER.

[Here follows a return of Ordnance found in the Castle of Castro.]

Supplement to the London Gazette of Saturday, July 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 4, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at Earl Bathurst's office, in the course of this day and yesterday, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington.—

Ainpuia, June 6, 1813.

My Lord,—The troops have continued to advance since I wrote to your Lordship on the 31st of last month, and were on the 1st at Zamora, and on the 2d at Toro. The English hussars, being in the advanced guard, fell in, between Toro and Morales, with a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry, which were immediately attacked by the 10th, supported by the 18th and 15th. The enemy were overthrown, and pursued for many miles, and 210 prisoners, with many horses, and 2 officers, fell into our hands. I enclose Col. Grant's report of this gallant affair, which reflects great credit upon Major Roberts and the 10th hussars, and upon Colonel Grant, under whose direction they acted.—On the same evening Don Julian Sanches surprised the enemy's post at Castromuno, and took two officers and thirty cavalry prisoners, and he drove their posts from the ford at Pollos.—The enemy had destroyed the bridges of Zamora and Toro, and the difficulties in the passage of the Esla had retarded the movement of our rear, while the enemy had concentrated their force to a considerable amount between Torrelobaton and Tordesillas. I therefore halted on the 3d at Toro, in order to bring the light division and the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, across the Douro, by the bridge of the town, and to close up the rear, and bring the Galician army to join our left. We moved again on the 4th.—The enemy had commenced

collecting their troops towards the Douro, when they found that we passed Ciudad Rodrigo; and they crossed the Douro at Tordesillas on the 1st and 2d. The troops at Madrid, and the detachments on the Tagus, broke up on the 27th, and crossed the Douro at the Ponte de Douro on the 3d, and Valladolid was entirely evacuated on the 4th.—The enemy left considerable magazines of grain at Arevalo, and some ammunition at Valladolid and Zamora.—The enemy have passed the Carrion, and are apparently on their retreat towards Burgos.—I have received no accounts from Alicante since I addressed your Lordship last.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

(Enclosure in the preceding Dispatch.)

Morales, June 2, 1813.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on approaching Morales this morning, with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry appeared in considerable force near that place.—The 10th Royal Hussars were immediately brought forward, under the orders of Major Roberts, who attacked the advanced squadrons of the enemy in the most gallant manner: their front line made a determined resistance, but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible impetuosity of the 10th Hussars, which being now supported by the 18th (the 15th being in reserve), reached their second line, and drove it, with loss, to the heights, two miles in front of Morales; a position which the enemy occupied with a large force of cavalry and infantry, and where the remains of their shattered squadrons took shelter under cover of their guns. It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of the troops in this affair.—I have, however, to regret the loss of a very promising young officer, Lieut. Cotton, of the 10th hussars, who was killed in the midst of the enemy's ranks. I am sorry to add, that Capt. Lloyd, of the same regiment, is missing.—I have the honour to enclose the return of the killed and wounded, also a return of the loss sustained by the enemy, as far as it can be ascertained.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. GRANT.

The Marquess of Wellington.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have learnt that Capt. Lloyd was wounded and

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taken prisoner, but has been left at Pedrosa del Rey, having given his parole to the enemy. His wound is severe, but not dangerous.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in Action with the Enemy's Rear Guard, near Morales, on the 2d June, 1813.

10th Royal Hussars. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 10 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 10 horses, missing.—15th Hussars. 1 colonel, wounded.—18th Hussars. 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, 11 horses, missing.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed—10th Royal Hussars, Lieut. Cotton: *wounded*—15th Hussars, Colonel Grant, slightly: *missing*—10th Hussars, Captain Lloyd.

Villadiego, June 13, 1813.

My Lord,—The army passed the Carrion on the 7th. The enemy having retired across the Pisuergra, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, we brought forward our left, and passed that river. The celerity of our march up to this period, induced me to make short movements on the 11th, and to halt the left on the 12th; but on the latter day I moved forward the right, under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, consisting of the 2d British, Brigadier-General Mutillo's Spanish, and the Conde D'Amarante's Portuguese divisions of infantry, and the light division, under Major-Gen. Charles Baron Alten, and Major-General Victor Baron Alten's, Major-Gen. Fane's, Major-Gen. Long's, the Hon. Brigadier-Gen. Ponsonby's, and Colonel Grant's (hussars) brigades of cavalry, towards Burgos, with a view to reconnoitre the enemy's position and numbers near that town, and to force them to a decision whether to abandon the castle to its fate, or to protect it with all their force.—I found the enemy posted with a considerable force, commanded, as I understand, by General Reille, on the heights on the left of the Hormaza, with their right above the village of Hormaza, and their left in front of Estepar. We turned their right with the hussars, and Brigadier-General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and the light division from Isar, while General Victor Alten's brigade of cavalry, and the Hon. Colonel O'Callaghan's brigade of the 2d division, moved up the heights from Hormaza; and the remainder of the troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, threaten-

ed the heights of Estapar. These movements dislodged the enemy from their position immediately. The cavalry of our left and centre were entirely in the rear of the enemy, who were obliged to retire across the Arlanzon, by the high road towards Burgos. Although pressed by our cavalry, and suffering considerable loss by the fire of Major Gardiner's troop of horse artillery, and obliged to make their movements at an accelerated pace, that they might not give time to our infantry to come up, they made it in admirable order; but they lost one gun, and some prisoners, taken by a squadron of the 14th light dragoons, commanded by Capt. Milles, and a detachment of the 3d dragoons, which charged their rear.

—The enemy took post on the left of the Arlanzon and Urbel rivers, which were much swelled by the rains; and in the course of the night retired their whole army through Burgos, having abandoned and destroyed, so far as they were able, in the short space of time during which they were there, the works of the castle, which they had constructed and improved at so large an expense; and they are now on their retreat towards the Ebro by the high road of Briviesca and Miranda. In the mean time the whole of the army of the Allies has made a movement to the left this day; and the Spanish corps of Galicia, under General Giron, and the left of the British and Portuguese army, under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, will, I hope, pass the Ebro to-morrow.—In the course of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, Don Julian Sanchez was very active on the left of the enemy, and took several prisoners.—I have received a letter from General Elio, in which he informs me that the third Spanish army had joined the second, and these armies had taken the positions before occupied by the second army, and the Anglo-Sicilian corps, under Sir John Murray; and that General Sir John Murray embarked, in obedience to the orders which he had received, with the troops under his command, had sailed from Alicante with a fair wind, and was out of sight on the 1st inst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst, &c.

Subijana, on the Bayas, June 19, 1813.

My Lord,—The left of the army crossed the Ebro on the 14th, by the bridges of St. Martin and Rocamunde, and the remainder on the 15th, by those bridges and that of Puente Arenas. We continued our march

on the following days, towards Vittoria.

—The enemy assembled on the 16th and 17th a considerable corps at Espejo, not far from the Puente Carra, composed of some of the troops which had been for some time in the provinces in pursuit of Longa and Mina, and others detached from the main body of the army, which were still at Pancorbo. They had likewise a division of infantry and some cavalry at Frias since the 16th, for the purpose of observing our movements on the left of the Ebro. —

These detachments marched yesterday morning; that from Frias upon St. Millan, where it was found by the light division of the Allied Army, under Major-Gen. Charles Alten; and that from Espejo on Osma, where it met the 1st and 5th divisions, under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham.

—Major-General Charles Alten drove the enemy from St. Millan, and afterwards cut off the rear brigade of the division, of which he took three hundred prisoners, killed and wounded many, and the brigade was dispersed in the mountains. —The corps from Espejo was considerably stronger than the allied corps under Sir T. Graham, which had arrived nearly at the same time at Osma. The enemy moved on to the attack, but were soon obliged to retire; and they were followed to Espejo, from whence they retired through the hills to this place. It was late in the day before the other troops came up to the advanced position which those under Sir Thomas Graham had taken, and I halted the 4th division, which had relieved the 5th, near Espejo. —The army moved forward this day to this river; found the enemy's rear-guard in a strong position on the left of the river, having his right covered by Subijana, and his left by the heights in front of Pobes. —We turned the enemy's left with the light division, while the 4th division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, attacked them in front, and the rear-guard was driven back upon the main body of the army, which was in march from Pancorbo to Vittoria, having broken up from thence last night. I am informed that the enemy have dismantled Pancorbo. —Colonel Longa's division joined the army on the 6th, on its arrival at Medina del Pomar. —The Conde del Abisbal will arrive at Burgos on the 24th and 25th. —I have not received any intel-

ligence from the eastern coast since I addressed your Lordship last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated the 24th of June.

I have the honour to enclose a report which I have received from General Copons, of a very gallant affair in Catalonia, on the 7th of May, by a brigade of Spanish troops, under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Llander; and I have received a report (not official) stating, that on the 17th of May, General Copons had defeated the enemy in the position of Concal, near El Abisbal.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,—The God of armies favours the operations of that which I have the honour to command. —The 2d brigade of the 2d division, under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Llander, has completely destroyed, on the 7th instant, an enemy's column, composed of 1,500 men, commanded by the Marshal, who left Puycerda for the purpose of attacking Colonel Llander's flank, while he was engaged in the blockade of Olot: 4 officers and 290 men made prisoners, 12 caissons, and more than 500 muskets and the reduction of the enemy's number to some 300 men, are the results of this fortunate affair. —General Maurice Mathieu, with a corps of 6,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and five pieces of cannon, under Generals Expert and Debans, marched to Tarragona, for the purpose of protecting a convoy. —I followed with the 2d brigade of the 1st division, the 1st of the 2d, the battalion of the General, and 30 cavalry, making a total of 3,200 men. On the return of General Mathieu for Barcelona, I endeavoured to draw him to an advantageous position, which I occupied at the village of Abisbal, where I offered him battle on the 17th. At half-past seven in the morning the fire began, and soon became general along the whole line: the attack and movement of the enemy to turn my flank were unavailing. At half-past twelve he attacked, with the greatest spirit, and being repulsed and vigorously pursued, commenced his retreat in sight of our valiant soldiers. —The field remained co-

(To be continued.)

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